

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(Established 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

INvariably in Advance.

Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—All addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case send the old as well as new address. In renewing subscriptions should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 13, 1893.

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO THE WORLD'S FAIR?

WE WILL GIVE YOU A FREE TICKET.

Our offer of free round-trip tickets to the W. B. National Encampment last year was so successful that we have decided to repeat the plan upon a larger scale for the benefit of intending visitors to the World's Fair at Chicago.

Last year hundreds of our readers got first-class round-trip tickets from their places of residence to Washington and return by a little effort in making up clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Our plan worked very successfully. Every body was more than satisfied. Very many were able to get up clubs for their tickets to do so very much, but felt that they could not incur the expense, and we gave them an opportunity which they gladly improved. There was nowhere a single expression of dissatisfaction.

We will do the same thing this year with regard to those who wish to visit the World's Fair. We will give a first-class round-trip ticket from any point in the United States to Chicago and return for a club of subscribers, proportionate to the distance the point is from Chicago.

This ticket will be for the most direct route between the two places, and it will have all the advantages in regard to the time for which it will be good, length of stay in Chicago, speed of trains, etc., that any first-class ticket will have. In brief, it will be the best kind of a ticket, which will be a great superiority, as there will doubtless be many tickets offered by various parties which will be only for very slow trains, inferior cars, limited as to time, etc. Our tickets will all be for first-class, fast trains, and have every privilege given the best class of tickets.

The carrying out of this scheme involves an immense amount of correspondence and clerical work on our part, and we are now preparing a schedule of the sizes of clubs which will require from different points. We will publish this as soon as completed, which may be some time hence.

In the meanwhile, those who intend to work for these tickets should begin at once. They can send in their subscribers as fast they obtain them, notifying us that they desire a "World's Fair Ticket," and address will be properly credited to them. If they afterward change their minds they can have the subscribers sent in applied on any other premium that we offer.

We should very much like to have those who expect to get up clubs for their tickets write to us immediately of their intentions, as this will help us in making up our schedule. We will send them any number of sample copies they wish to show friends and acquaintances in the work of soliciting subscribers.

Remember, all names sent to count on this offer must be yearly subscribers at \$1 each. No subscriptions sent prior to April 1 will count on this offer.

We ask all our subscribers to go to Chicago to go to work at once. They can easily secure a round-trip ticket by a little work in pushing the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Mark all communications "World's Fair Ticket," and address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

GRAND PREMIUM OFFER OPEN TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Every subscriber on our lists knows that *Texas Siftings* is the leading humorous paper in the United States. It has a National reputation, and its amusing jokes and side-splitting pictures have brought mirth and merriment into thousands of homes. We have made an unprecedented arrangement with the publishers, and will send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE one full year, and *Texas Siftings* (weekly) for three months, for only \$1.25. This offer is good after July 13. *Texas Siftings* (alone), three months, \$1.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

The average annual gold production of the world is about as follows:

United States	\$31,250,000
Australia	28,200,000
Canada	27,500,000
South America	2,500,000
Hungary	1,500,000
Other countries	6,250,000
Total	\$102,000,000

The Duke de Veragua might go on the stage, or enter the lecture hall.

THE BEST WAY

To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champion. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

COMMON SENSE ABOUT COMMERCIAL CRISES.

There is nothing that sensible men talk and write so much nonsense about as commercial stringencies. Every man has his theory as to the cause, and insists upon it with the utmost vehemence. As a rule he has merely mistaken a symptom for a cause, and is as far out of the way as if he should say that the eruptions of the skin caused small-pox. One thinks it is paper money, another silver, a third over-speculation, a fourth railroad building, a fifth the tariff, and so on.

Just now the favorite cause of the panic is the Sherman silver law.

These men never stop to think that these panics occur all over the world at the same time—where there is paper money, and where there is gold, where silver coinage is free, and where the white metal is demonetized, where there is a tariff, and where there is free trade, where there has been enormous railroad building, and where there has been none.

The man who is able to see beyond his own immediate environment knows that none of the alleged causes produce crises—they are only symptoms and aggravations.

The real reason is that business men are hopeful and sanguine. They are eager to make money, and they push their credit and means to the utmost in enterprises that promise a profit. They discount the future in building towns, factories, ships, railroads, etc. Of course this cannot go on forever. There comes a day when a settlement must be had, and when this process—"liquidation"—is the latest word for it—begins in one portion of the world it speedily extends to all the others.

This is governed by a law as regular and certain in its operations as the law which governs the seasons. It takes just about so long for the Sheriff and the bankruptcy officers to put things on a hard-pan, cash-paying basis, and then it takes just about so many years again for those who went through the experience to forget its lessons, and for the new generation which has not gone through the experience to come upon the active stage and get control. The period between one panic and another is usually about 20 years.

In England, and perhaps other countries, they have intermediate panics every 10 years. This is because England is more of a cash country than ours, and demands general settlements more frequently.

The first panic of this century was that of 1819, which followed the enormous upheaval, the utter derangement of values, and the general demoralization of the monetary systems of the Napoleonic era. The next panic was that of 1837, which was started by the failure of a little bank in Ireland. In this country it was rendered more severe by bad banking systems, which had flooded the country with worthless notes, by wild real-estate speculations, and by enormous sums invested in railroads. It was then the infancy of railroading, and everybody thought that a railroad was a sure mine of wealth. Considering the smallness of the wealth of the country, and the general lack of knowledge regarding railroad-building, the railroad enterprises of the 1830's were of far greater magnitude than the building of the Pacific Railroads 30 years later.

The panic of 1857 was also rendered much more severe in the Western part of the country by the same reason. In the East the stringency was not severe, and lasted but a little while. But the West was still in the "wild-cat banking" period, and a large portion of the people's wealth was given for notes either positively worthless or liable to become so any hour. Then there had been an over-building of railroads. Many roads were built which did not pay a dividend for 20 years after. Hundreds of roads were caught in various stages of completion, some remaining unfinished to this day. These absorbed many millions of dollars, and \$1,000,000 was much more of a sum 26 years ago than it is to day.

The panic of 1873 was greatly intensified in this country by the losses and cost of the war, the enormous activity in railroad building, the terrible Chicago and Boston fires, and the general derangement of values by the inflation of the currency.

In the first place the actual cost of the war up to that time had been over \$6,000,000,000—about three-eighths the entire taxable value of the property of the country in 1860. Nearly 4,000,000 men, on both sides, had been taken away from productive occupations, and had been engaged for four years in destruction. All the values in the country had been demoralized by the depreciation of the legal tender to below half of its gold value, and the process of returning to that value after the war closed. The productive capacity of about one-third of the country had been nearly ruined. Then tens of thousands of miles of non-paying railroads, including those to the Pacific, were built, and, to crown all, came the loss of probably \$1,000,000,000 worth of property by the Chicago and Boston fires. The great wonder is that we came out as well as we did.

The present panic, which is now drawing to a close, resembles greatly that of 1857, except that we have no features of excessive railroad building and worthless currency to aggravate it. There has been very little railroad building of late years, and that only of the most necessary character. Our currency is entirely sound—none could be more so—and the banks of the country have stood the pressure remarkably well.

The Sherman law has not done the harm that its enemies claim. At most it has only expanded the currency to the amount of the market value of the silver bought, and the expansion was needed by the business of the

country. It has had no part whatever in the stringency.

The panic really began with the collapse of the real-estate speculations in the Argentine Confederation, and the bankruptcy of the Baring Bros, three years ago. This was followed by similar collapses of real-estate booms in Australia, and finally the stringency reached this country last Fall. The process of "liquidation" has gone on rapidly since, and about run its course. If it was actually known what Congress would do, business would begin to revive at once, for neither men nor capital can afford to lie idle. They have done so entirely too long already, and now want to go to work again as soon as they can have a definite basis of operations.

STILL UNDONE.

There has been a considerable reorganization of the Pension Bureau the past week. Many clerks have been reduced in pay, and many others promoted. Some have been discharged to make room for new ones. A great pressure has been put upon the Commissioner by pensioners in the matter of reorganizing the Boards of Pension Examiners all over the country. Places on these seem to be coveted as much by Democratic doctors as Postmasterships are by other men, and every Senator, Representative, and managing politician has a slate full of names of men whom he wants appointed. Much of the Commissioner's time is taken up listening to these personal applications.

Then, too, Mr. Dominic I. Murphy, the Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, who has grown up in the office, and on whose experience and knowledge the Commissioner relies very much, has been compelled by domestic sorrow and official overwork to go away for a brief rest.

Doubtless the pressure of all these things has compelled Commissioner Lochren to neglect our proposition to vindicate the honor of his comrades, and give the public some facts which it can rely on, by a careful examination of the 1,000 or 2,000 cases taken consecutively from the files in his office.

This proposition has attracted widespread attention from the press of the country, and the comrades. The latter want it as an effective answer to the storm of obloquy from the soldier-hating press. They keenly desire an official statement, and at once, which will set the pension system in its true light before the country. They are goaded by the continual assertion of the soldier-hating press that a large proportion of them—variously stated at from one-half to four-fifths, according to the malignancy of the writers—are arrant frauds, who rendered no service, and are deliberately cheating the Government. A large proportion of the press which is friendly to them speak as if there is probably some truth in the charges. This is irritating to the last degree, and calls for action—immediate action. They demand, and we think they have the right to demand, that some official utterance be made which will give ground either for confirming or denying these accusations. Certainly, if the Treasury were generally denounced for paying out a large proportion of the public money to known frauds, among bondholders and contractors, it would lose no time in taking such action as would let the people know exactly to whom the money went and what right they had to it.

The fairer portion of the press see in our proposition an admirable way of arriving at the exact truth, and that very speedily. They want it done in the interests of truth. No objection can possibly exist. It would take but a very short time, only a few hours, if the whole force of the Pension Bureau were put at it. It would give facts that neither friends nor enemies could gainsay.

It should be done now, before Congress meets—before the debates on the pension system begin—now, when the attacks on the pensioners are bitterest, and when the comrades feel sorest.

We trust that next week we shall have the pleasure of announcing that Commissioner Lochren has performed this urgent duty.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

R. G. Dun's Weekly Circular always conservative, of July 7, says:

The tone in business circles has perceptibly improved. On the whole there has been a better distribution of goods to consumers, and perhaps the commanding of orders given some months ago is not quite as frequent as it was last week. The more hopeful symptoms are gladly noted, but the cause of depression remains, it would be rash to estimate that difficulties will not reappear. Some large sums of money will be required to move the crops, and in the present state of the money market some stringency is not improbable.

This is undoubtedly a safe view of the situation. It is from an undoubted authority, and understates, rather than overstates, the accompanying features of the outlook.

The return to better times has already begun, and from this time forward the conditions will steadily improve. There may, undoubtedly will, be some more failures, but they will be mere echoes of the crash already past, and will not affect anything seriously.

The pension-haters are now jumping fiercely upon Gen. E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey, for saying at a recent soldier-gathering at Newark:

"I do believe, and I have always believed, that every man who carried a gun honestly and honorably should be pensioned—not because he was wounded, not because he was sick. Every old soldier should have a pension because he was a soldier, and any man who enlisted in the Union army and served during the war should be cared for by the Government."

The comrades have long had their eye on Gen. Grubb for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and if our friends the enemy keep on they will make his election certain, and by acclamation.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

"THE SOUTH'S PUNISHMENT."

The Boston Herald says:

The enormous indemnity paid by the French Nation to Germany as the result of the late Franco-Prussian war is one of the greatest levies upon a people recorded in history. A foreign writer makes the statement that it has been exceeded by the levy upon the Southern portion of this Nation made since the war of the rebellion was over. That assertion has come in the form of the Northern pension list. He computes that the South has already paid its share of this amount fully equal to \$300,000,000. The penalty of the South for entering into rebellion was much greater than that of the death and devastation that was hers when the war was ended. She has gone on since then in the tribute of taxation till it has reached this stupendous extent, and with the prospect of a continuance in the same money penalty for many years in the future.

This is an echo of a new cry which has been raised in the Southern papers. Nothing can be farther from the truth. The South has never paid anything like her share of the expenses of running the National Government, and any examination of the revenue statistics will show this. The taxes have always been so arranged that they fell heavier on the things that entered most largely into the daily lives of the people of the North, and with which those of the South had little to do. The latter's property has mainly consisted of lands and farm stock, which have always escaped taxation by the General Government. The Southerners, until recent years, bought comparatively little of manufactured products—either foreign or domestic—and so escaped any payment in this direction.

It has been calculated that in the years immediately following the war the people of the rebellious States did not pay annually more than one-fourteenth part of the National revenue. The people of the North, with unexampled magnanimity, not only did not exact any war indemnity from those who had precipitated the struggle, but they taxed themselves enormously to pay the expense of the war for the Union.

We have not space to go into all the figures supporting this statement, but will take as an illustration the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1893. That year our expenses were enormous, for we paid out:

Civil and Miscellaneous	\$53,000,858
War Department	120,246,640
Navy Department	25,775,503
Indian Affairs	4,000,882
Pensions	23,782,387
Interest	143,751,592
Total	\$346,729,338

The interest to the bondholders was paid in gold, and as the average value of the greenback that year was 71.6 cents the payment to the bondholders represented an expenditure in greenbacks of \$301,863,883, or nearly two-thirds the entire payment from the Treasury.

The receipts that year were:

Customs	\$164,464,690
Internal Revenue	191,097,280
Direct Tax	1,758,146
Public Lands	1,348,715
Miscellaneous	17,745,404
Total	\$367,434,454

By this it will be seen that the internal revenue taxes produced over half the revenue. These taxes were then very onerous, being levied on distilled spirits, distillers, rectifiers, wholesale and retail liquor-dealers, manufacturers of stills, manufactured tobacco and wholesale and retail dealers in same, fermented liquors and brewers and dealers in same, bank deposits, including those in savings banks, bank capital and circulation, gross receipts of bridges, canals, ferries, express companies, gas companies, lotteries, railroads, ships, barges, stage-coaches, steamboats, telegraph companies, theaters, operas, circuses, and auctions; licenses to auctioneers, apothecaries, butchers, cattle-brokers, commercial brokers, confectioners, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, assayers, plumbers, pawnbrokers, claim agents, conveyancers, builders and contractors, dentists, eating-houses, hotels, insurance agents, retail merchants, manufacturers, miners, patent agents, livery-stable keepers, jugglers, lawyers, peddlers, stallions and junks, photographers, physicians, etc. Besides these were taxes on legacies and successions, on private carriages, gold and silver watches, gold and silver plate, and stamp duties on matches, photographs, perfume and patent medicines, on all notes, drafts, checks, deeds, mortgages, taxes on incomes exceeding \$1,000, etc. In fact, the Internal Revenue Assessor had his heavy hand on nearly everything.

Now, let us see how large was the contribution of the rebellious States to this. The report of the Commissioner gives the net collections by States and Territories for 1893 as follows:

Alabama	\$4,233,565 54
Arizona	35,900 75
Arkansas	841,490 99
California	6,324,709 95
Colorado	119,075 25
Connecticut	4,326,716 42
Dakota	10,135 65
Delaware	585,729 30
District of Columbia	481,068 79
Florida	402,440 42
Georgia	6,117,347 29
Idaho	94,810 07
Illinois	7,525,770 34
Indiana	2,319,040 93
Iowa	1,177,182 31
Kansas	251,849 47
Kentucky	4,118,818 54
Louisiana	3,758,931 26
Maine	1,696,437 29
Maryland	4,247,676 16
Massachusetts	17,604,727 00
Michigan	2,748,490 89
Minnesota	963,246 11
Mississippi	3,751,610 10
Missouri	4,895,501 61
Montana	100,229 36
Nebraska	728,847 91
Nevada	398,780 17
New Hampshire	1,938,724 32
New Jersey	5,688,136 16
New Mexico	52,100 62
New York	39,073,720 00
North Carolina	1,971,011 53
Ohio	12,186,133 39
Oregon	349,770 58
Rhode Island	172,177 69
South Carolina	2,650,682 29
Tennessee	3,627,204 59
Texas	2,702,384 60
Vermont	1,780,099 31
Virginia	42,985 26
Washington	60,967 85
West Virginia	790,928 36
Wisconsin	1,938,570 02
Total	\$74,238,016 05

The stamp sales and other taxes raised the whole to \$191,087,589. Of the \$174,238,916.05 will be seen by the above table that the rebel States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia contributed just \$30,960,396.26, or but one-sixth of the amount.

The disproportion became even more marked as the years went on. The South paid still smaller proportion and the rest of the country a larger proportion, as the latter increased rapidly in wealth, while the former made little progress. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, the Internal Revenue collections were:

From the seceded States:	
Alabama	\$106,771 14
Arkansas	25,775 85
Florida	402,440 67
Georgia	482,811 52
Louisiana and Mississippi	73,832 29
North Carolina	2,283,656 46
South Carolina	71,812 85
Tennessee	1,278,862 63
Texas	306,755 33
Virginia	2,915,412 32
Total	\$9,801,883 36

From the rest of the country: \$144,055,002.29.

This shows that the rebel States paid about one-sixteenth of the total Internal Revenue of the country.

It is impossible to arrive at any figures as to the amount of customs dues paid by those States, but if these were obtainable they would undoubtedly show that their proportion of these is equally small. But a small percentage of imported goods is consumed in those States. They wear home-made clothes, drink native liquors, smoke domestic cigars, and so, to a large degree, escape paying tribute to the customhouses.

On the other hand, those States have received an undue share of the public money in the shape of river and harbor appropriations, appropriations for public buildings, etc., etc.

For at least half a century the seceding States have gotten every year very much more out of the National Treasury than they have paid into it, and all talk to the contrary is nonsense that figures will quickly disprove.

It does not follow that the demonetization of silver by the Hindu Government will prevent that country from being the great absorbent of the world's silver as she has always been. The people's habit of investing all their savings in silver ornaments for themselves and families is too deeply seated to be changed by any mere act of legislation. It is this habit that has prevented silver from falling much lower than it otherwise would. In the last 40 years the Hindus have taken up and withdrawn from the world's use probably \$3,000,000,000 worth of silver, and for the last 10 years they have taken on the average \$37,500,000 worth annually, or about one-third of all the white metal produced in the world. They will probably continue to take a very large amount, as the banking habit does not make much progress among them, and they insist on having silver to pay for everything they buy. Then, too, many of the countries lying outside of India, but which are coming into trade with her, are changing their form of commerce from barter to money, and they all want the money in the form of silver. So we can look for, probably, nearly as large a consumption of silver in that quarter of the globe in future as there has been in the past.

The death of Leland Stanford has set the papers figuring upon the value of the magnificent endowment which he gave to the University which bears his name, and which will come into absolute possession of the property on the death of Mr. Stanford. It consists of three pieces of land, Palo Alto, 8,400 acres; Grizzly, 34,000 acres, and Vina, 52,000 acres. All this land is rich vineyard ground, and is rapidly being planted in grapes. One portion of it already contains 3,000,000 grapevines, which yielded last year 11,000 tons of grapes, and when all the vines now planted are in bearing, the product will be about 20,000 tons of grapes a year. It is estimated that when all the land that is capable of bearing vines is properly planted it will have a value reaching the enormous sum of \$300,000,000 and an annual income of \$11,000,000. This will make it infinitely the richest educational institution in the world, and have more endowment than all the other colleges in the United States put together.

Geo. H. Thomas Post, 2 Department of California, San Francisco, commemorated Memorial Day by bringing out a most handsome souvenir of the day in the form of a little pamphlet artistically illustrated. It contains a fine picture of the monument erected by George H. Thomas Post and which was dedicated last Memorial Day; also pictures of Gen. Thomas; Maj. Lord, U. S. A.; Comrade Elisha Brooks, Commander Geo. H. Thomas Post; R. H. Warfield, Senior Vice-Commander G. A. R.; Comrade Charles A. Sumner, who wrote a fine poem, which was read at the dedication; Charles A. Woodruff, U. S. A., who made the oration; and also bits of landscape of interest. The entire souvenir is very creditable to George H. Thomas Post, which, by the way, has always been in the habit of doing very creditable things.

The calling of an extra session earlier than anticipated, has added much to the solicitude of Democratic managers as to how they will manage the great influx of new and inexperienced men into the House of Representatives to the entire credit of the party. This is strongly indicated by the sudden outburst of talk in Democratic papers about the necessity of a revision of the rules of the House, so as to diminish obstructiveness, prevent filibustering, etc. The probability

is that rules will be adopted approaching as closely as the managers dare to those of the much-abused House over which Speaker Reed presided. These will give the old wheel-horses absolute control over the too-exuberant spirits fresh from their constituents, and boiling over with the idea that they have a Heaven-conferred commission to turn everything topsy-turvy.

The Duke de Veragua has been playing the lamb to Paris stock brokers, and has been shorn to the extent of \$350,000, his entire fortune. Having in his veins the blood of the discoverer of America doesn't fit a man for a tussle with stock-board sharpers, any more than does experience gained in selling dry-goods in a country store. We are to be asked to raise money enough to save the Duke's estates and furniture from the clutches of the officer who represents the Sheriff in Spain. The proposition is not likely to meet with an enthusiastic reception. Only moneyed men will be appealed to, and these are not likely to contribute for mere sentiment. If there were reputation, social position, or business advantages to be gained by contributing their purse-strings would fly open.

Hon. JERRY SIMPSON started a good deal of talk last week by proposing that the Populists and Free-Silver Republicans and Democrats unite on Capt. J. C. Burrows for Speaker, but the Captain has sat down on the plan very hard, saying that the Hon. Jerry was talking through his hat, or words to that effect.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic gives a cheerful outlook for the pensioners. He says:

There is no doubt that a careful scrutiny of the rolls will reveal nothing startling, and that perhaps one-half of those already drawing pensions would be deprived of the bounty of the Government.

The Cawker City (Kan.) Record gives the years of enlistment of the members of the Reynolds Post, G. A. R., of that town, which shows a proportion about in accord with the official statistics of the war:

72 enlisted in 1861.	
69 " 1862.	
11 " 1863.	
34 " 1864.	
13 " 1865.	
Total	209

That is, nearly 90 per cent. of them enlisted in 1861, 2, before there was any thought of big bounties.

LAST Saturday the Director of the Mint bought 538,000 ounces of silver, at 72 cents an ounce.

TRIBUNETS.

THE PORTER'S PLAIN.

First Pullman Porter—You look down in de mouf, Bradder Jones. What's de matter?

Second Pullman Porter—I has come to de sah. My car on de las' trip contained no less den two millionaires.—Truth.

HOW VERY STUPID.

May—Dear, do you see that stupid fellow trying to flirt with me?

Joe—No; he is trying to flirt with me.